THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1873.

Amusements To Pay. merican Institute Building-Looth's Theatre-Dady ("Dond. Rowery Theatre-Jack Husbarry. Bryant's Opera House-Treaty-third street ifth Avenue Theatre-Alize. Theatre Comique -Variety. Tony Paster's Great Star Troupe, Inton Square Theatre Cours Jack Wallach's -Paris Garrier. Wood's Museum - Maum Cre. Maticer

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out extra charge, at the option of the advertiser For the accommodation of up-town read uts adve rates at the up-town advertisement offices 51% West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth svenue, and 348 West Twenty-third street, opposite svenue, and 30% West Twenty-third street. Grand Opera House, from S A. M. to S.30 P. M.

The Weekly Sun-Circulation Over 50,000 Copies.

When THE SCK came under its present edition was less than 500 copies. The WEEKLY SUN now circulates over 50,000 copies all over the United States, the Territories, and the Dominion of Canada. It goes among the thrifty farmers, the mechanics, and business men of North America, diffusing the light of intelligence and inculcating sound principles in the homes of the very bone and sinew of th

We believe there are not more than or or two secular weekly newspapers in the United States possessing a wider circulation. In the following table we give the distribution of this edition of Tur Ses

	t time curtion o		
Illinois2,575			18
Indiana1,596	Colorado 242	Alabama	14
Iowa	Oregon 249	Maryland	II.
New York 6,420	Territories 654	Florida	22
Wisconsin 1,855	New Jersey 1.213	Delaware	25
Missouri	California 296	Massachu'tte 1	2.8
Minnesota 696	Texas 1.041	Connecticut. 1	
Ohio3,986	Missigning! 968	Maine	26
Penney Ivania 7,819	West Virginia 511	N. Hampshire	
Kansas 965	Tennessee 540	Vermont	
Kentucky (45	Virginia 783	Rhode Island.	2.4
Nebruska 475		Canada	13
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Michigan 2,510	Georgia 477		*
Total mail sucse	ribers		3
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Business men will find THE WEEKLY SUN a valuable medium through which to read enstomers throughout the country.

Mr. S. B. FANNING, an extensive dealer in and grower of farm and garden seeds at Jamesport, N. Y., who has advertised in THE WEEKLY SUN, Writes March 22 to his advertising agent in this city:

"I find The Weekly Sun a good advertise paper. So far have received more answers fre it than all the rest combined." Again, writing to the same agent, March

24. to order advertising, he says: "THE WELKLY SUN is far shead of any Ordinary advertising in THE WHEKLY

SUN, 50 cents per line; business notices, 75 THE WEEKLY SUN is a large eight-page

fifty-six column newspaper, published every Wednesday morning. Subscription price. One Dollar a year in advance

The Loss of the Atlantic.

On Tuesday morning last, some hours be fore dawn, one of the finest of transatlantic steamers was run ashore on a thoroughly well-known and dangerous coast, within twenty miles of a safe harbor. And yesterday morning thousands of persons in England and America read, with horror, of the loss of seven hundred and fifty lives, mostly women and children, and asked themselves. Why did this happen?

Was it because the supply of coal was msufficient for a voyage of ordinary duration across the Atlantic at this season, thus rendering it necessary to proceed to Halifax along the perilous coast where the

Was it because every officer on board was so ignorant of his profession as to be absolutely unaware of the true position of the steamer on this fatal night, up to the very moment when she crashed upon the rocks, which were unhersided even by a single warning cry from the lookout?

Was it because the commander was not at his post on deck but lay quietly slumbering in his cabin while each throb of the | it as follows: engines carried the helpless inmutes of the mighty ship on to their death?

Among the two hundred and fifty percons saved there is not one woman or child. When the emigrant ship Northfleet was sunk off Dungeness lighthouse on the English coast, not many weeks since, her captain stood at the gangway, revolver in hand, to prevent any man save the oarsmen entering the boats until the women were safely disembarked, and before this was completed he went down with his ship and perished. The commander of the At fantic, however, remains to tell the tale, and a dreadful one it is. In a single respect his escape is a subject of congratulation. He can now be called to an account. There is such a thing known to the law as criminal negligence; and of the worst degree of it he is certainly guilty.

The Right Way to Begin.

From various points we hear rumors of movements, directed by men of more or less eminence in the political world, aiming at the establishment of a new party which at the next Presidential election shall sweep the country, take possession of the principal State and Federal offices throughout the Union, and institute in pince of the existing reign of bribery and form. It is proposed to thoroughly organize this party at once, so as to have all the machinery which is considered indispensable to political success in good run ning order previous to the commencement of the next Presidential campaign.

The disposition manifested by the patri otic gentlemen who seek in this manner to reform our politics is exceedingly commendable, and if they succeed in organizing such a party they will undoubtedly reof Maine, who is to appear as a sort eeive support and good wishes from all quarters. But it is nearly four years before another Presidential election will occur, and in the mean time there is work to do which is of immediate importance, and can be effected without any new organiza-

the limits of the political organizations to which they already belong.
So far as the reclection of GRANT for

third term is concerned, that may be treated as a question to be dismissed from consideration. The honest Republicans-me who mean well, but were misled by party influences into the belief that a secon lease of office would induce Gen. GRANT to reform his administration and recognize his accountability to the people for an upright use of the powers intrusted to him-have already been undeceived by the developments of the Presidential policy which have been made since last Novem ber. The revolutionary Louisiana usurpation; the active participation in passing the great back-pay bill; repudiation of civil service reform manifested in the appointment of Casey, and in many other instances; the aping of royal prerogatives shown in the undeserved promotion of hi heir over old and meritorious officersthese and other indications of GRANT's stolid defiance of public opinion, de ficiency in moral sense, and contempt for his promises, have at last opened the eyes of many conscientious men who supported him last fall, but who will be his most de-

termined opponents in the future. But GRANT has been elected as President for the coming four years, and unless the moral sentiment of the public manifests itself effectually in condemnation of the corruptions which have been the distinguishing feature of his administration, his successor, forced upon the people by the same influences which brought about his renomination, may be as undeserving of the public support as he has proved himself to be. Efforts for reform should management, five years ago, its weekly therefore be exerted in such directions as to make an immediate impression on the public mind, and the most inviting field which presents itself in this direction will be found in nominations for Congress and the State Legislatures.

Probably, in view of the developments which were made during the last session of the Forty-second Congress and during the special session of the present Senate, no person whose faculties are not entirely obscured by partisan prejudice will hesitate to admit that the American Congress, as at present constituted, is one of the most venal and corrupt legislative bodies known to modern history. In private intercourse between members of the dominant political party this fact is acknowledged without pretence of concealment. Therefere the first effective measure of reform to be accomplished is to regenerate Congress by the combined action of honest men of all parties in refusing to vote for any candidate whose character is not above the approach of suspicion. There is very little difference between the professed doctrines of the two parties now striving for ascendancy; but there is a most important difference between the honesty and dishonesty of individuals. Let every honest man, whatever his political associations may be, sternly refuse to vote for any candidate for public office whose reputation for integrity is not clearly established, and the managers of both parties will be compelled to place in the fleid candidates who cannot be bought by money or promises of preferment. The leaders of both parties profess to b

actuated by the purest motives of patriotism, and they are all carnest in their a surances that the welfare of the dear neo ple is the object which overweighs all other considerations in shaping their plans of action. For the next four years they will have ample opportunities for demonstrating the degree of sincerity which animates their professions. If they really deto advance the interests of the people. let them begin by giving the public an honest Congress and pure State Legislatures. A corrupt national Administration may be held in check by a patriotic Congress, and the effort to provide such a one cannot be too soon begun. It may be safely predicted that the party which during the next four years manifests the most unequivocal disposition to place both in State and Federal offices only men of undoubted purity of character, whether the party be a new organization or one of those already in existence, will be the party which will receive the confidence and support of the people. How glorious would be the consummation if in that campaign we should have nominacions for the highest offices of so unexceptionable a character that the independent press could conscientiously support all of them without distinction of party!

Questions and Answers.

A respected correspondent at Worcester, Massachusetts, desires us to answer three important questions, and we hasten to do

It is ADALINA PATTL. CARLOTTA is a remarkable singer also, but ADALINA has the advantage of having a good pair of legs, so that she is able to move and act upon the stage, while CARLOTTA is lame and walks with difficulty. Hence the one is much more celebrated than the other.

If How many times has Humpty Dampty beca-played by Mr. GEORGE L. Fox in succession? We don't know precisely, and we don't know any living man old enough to remember; but we should say, in round numbers about five hundred thousand times

III. Can Gen. Grant be elected a third time for President of the United States ? Apparently he can; in reality he can't There is no law to forbid it, and the Con stitution permits a President to be reflected a third time or a thirtieth; but it is all up with GRANT all the same. The people are against him. Besides, the Republicans as a party are no longer for him, and if he tries to nominate himself in 1876, they will squelch him badly. It is true they have not made up their minds yet whether they will go for Mr. MORTON of Indiana, or Mr. CONKLING of New York, or some other man. Mr. Conkling and Mr. Morton stand to each other somewhat like ADAcorruption a new era of honesty and re- LINA and CARLOTTA PATTI. MORTON is a great political artist, but his legs are disabled, while Conklang's are first-rate. And yet Morron, without legs, has considerable running enpacities, and is the favorite son of Indiana, just as Conkling is the favorite son of New York. The contest between them promises to be lively and interesting. Some Republicans will prefer one and some the other; and some will very possibly go for that Christian statesman BLAINE

date. But they will all be against GRANT any way. That is certain. Our own impression is that some such man as CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS of Massachusetts or WILLIAM S. GROESBECK of tion whatever, provided the citizens of the Ohio-one known to be a statesman, in: but it will not cleaned the vast cesspool.

of hybrid, millionaire, Sioux City candi-

United States who prefer an honest Gov- honest, able, above the base, robbing ernment to a corrupt one will make their | bribe-taking, corrupting influences that influence felt in favor of honesty within have so long controlled and degraded our affairs-will be the right candidate for the next Presidential election.

We trust our correspondent will find these answers perfectly instructive and satisfactory.

The culture of wheat, by far the most important of our bread crops, is a subject of universal interest. As soils constantly sown to wheat will in time lose the elements favorable to its successful production unless they are restored by expensive fertilizers, it has become a question of some interest whether lands or which wheat will naturally grow are likely to be found within the area of civilization in year to come. It is well known that virgin soils, if rich and favored with proper climatic influences almost always produce good crops of wheat but in a few years the constant drain of the constituent elements of the grain from the soil exhausts its productiveness so far as this crop is concerned, and to restore its fertility resort must be had to manures, rotation of crops, or other means familiar to agriculturists. principal production of wheat in the early days of the country was from the alluvial lands along the Connecticut, Hudson, Delaware, and Sus quebanna rivers and their tributaries. Ther Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana became in their turn the great wheat-producing States, and as it increased in districts further west. The Chi cago Tribune, in an article reviewing the progress of wheat culture in this country, shows that the line of supply is still moving steadily westward During the period embraced between the years 1865 and 1872, Ohio, Indiana, Iilinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Missouri, although growing immensely in population and in general productiveness, fell off in their relative yield of wheat; while Minnesota increased its production from 3,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels; Iowa from 13,700, 000 to 20,600,000; Kansas from 200,000 to 2,000,000; and Nebraska from 166,000 to 2,500,000. And still ing toward the west. No finer wheat can be grown anywhere than in that section east of the Rocky Mountains which can be utilized by irr gation. Should the experiment of artesian wells the line of the Union Pacific Railway, the entire six hundred or seven hundred miles between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountainsonce called in all our school geographies the Great American Desert-may in the next half century become one vast wheat field. Northers Minnesota and the central sections along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway will produce the finest wheat in abundance. Manitoba gives excellent promise as a wheat-producing region while in the Saskatchewan Valley, extending and the country directly east of the mountains as far south as New Mexico, there is an area suitable for the production of wheat which bids fair to afford an ample supply of this great staple

The arrest of Mrs. MEYERS-ARMSTRONG has brought into public notice a distressing fact girls. It is alleged that Mrs. ARMSTRONG, though an efficient operator, was earning only \$4 a week Mrs. Armstrong's wages, small as they are, would be much lower if the work of London females, who earn only \$1 or \$1.50 a week, were brought into competition. All working women are not so badly off, however, as the case of Mr ARMSTRONG would indicate. There are large establishments in which women earn from \$1.25 to \$2 a day, and some who are well skilled and act is forewomen, \$3 per day. Feminine skilled labor is in demand, but American girls, as a rule, are too proud to work, and abandon the loom, the sewing machine, and the kitchen to women of foreign birth. If American men were to de the same we would soon be a nation of Scharitea

It is understood that the Committee on Armories and Drill Rooms of the Board of Supervisors will seen forward a communication to he Adjutant-General requesting the disbandment of skeleton organizations of the National Guard in this city. It is a pity that there is any need for such a recommendation. The National Guard should be increasing rather than diminishing in numbers and efficiency, and the citi zens of New York ought to take a pride in keeping it up. The existence of the National Guard is a wholesome check upon Federal usurpatio as well as a protection against mob law, and it should not be allowed to decay in the metropolis of the Empire State.

Father MARTIN, a Catholic priest of Lake ounty. Ohio, has brought a suit against the Cleveland Leader for libel, the alleged libel con sisting in a statement that he tried to extort band out of purgatory. In his petition to the the faith of the Roman Catholic Church that the place where the soul is after death is unknown to the living, and that it is a grievous offence against the rules and tenets of the church for any priest to assert that the soul of a deceased person is in any particular place, or to assert that he can assure a particular destiny for the soul of a deceased person. He further declares that the statement published in the Leader was false and defamatory, and besides injuring his influence in the community has brought upon him a notification from his coclesiastical superior that if the matters set forth in the statement are true he will not only be removed from the care and supervision of his congregation, but also suspended entirely from the exercises of the priestly office.

It is reported from Washington that the ientific and other men who have been appointed Commissioners to Vienna intend to make a general tour of Europe at the expense of the national Treasury. At first these self-sacrificing individuals were to serve without compensation Their appetites have doubtless been sharpened by the great Congressional and Presidential grab But Deacon RICHARD SMITH of Cincinnati is not one of them.

Recent proceedings in one of the English ourts have brought to light a singular story while exhibiting in an exceedingly unpleasant view the practical effects of certain English laws. In the year 1825 a lawyer's clerk, a young man of good family and education, was tried on the charge of stealing two watches from his employer's office. The accused had become addicted to drink, and from the evidence seemed doubtful whether he actually intende to steal the watches, or merely pocketed then n a drunken freak. Under these circumstance he was fined one shilling only for the unlawfu possession of the property, after which he went to Australia. In the year 1851 he disappeared and after a long time his next of kin took out letters of administration under the supposition that he was dead, whereupon the Crown at once claimed forfeiture on the ground that he had been convicted of felony. There were two sum dispute, one of \$80,000, the other of \$2,000. The Vice-Chancellor has declared the claim of the Crown to the larger sum only made out, so that the representatives of the family are permitted to retain the \$2,000, while the Crown appropriates the sum of \$60.00 because nearly half a century ago the late owner of the property was convicted of an offence which was then considered sufficiently punished by a fine

The Hon. D. B. MELLISH, M. C. elect, still urges the use of salt water from the rivers for street-cleaning purposes and for the extinguishing of fires. The Chief Engineer of the Fire De partment, on the other band, says that sait water cannot be used in fires, as it creates a stench that it cannot be sold. Against Mr. MELLISH'S scheme for the irrigation of our streets from the inexhaustible rivers nobody has anything to offer. It will involve only a triffing expenditure to fix steam engines at proper points and pump sea water into reservoirs, whence it may poured over the pavements. In the Sixth Ward this expense may be obviated. Tear down an obstructing wharf or two and the tide will flow

Since, therefore, the ward cannot be cleaned by opening sluice-ways and letting in the tide, there scems but one way open for its purification; and that is to close its death-breathing sewers and fill it in with clean earth up to the level of Broadway and Chatham square.

The Elizabeth Islands.

Public attention has recently been directed to these islands by the munificent gift of Penakese by Mr. John Anderson of this city to aid Prof. Agassiz's work in promoting the study of Natural History. These islands lie in Buzzard's Bay, about sixteen miles south o New Bedford. They are sixteen in number, and the most important of them were once in mor talized by a Gay Head Indian in these verses:

Cutty sanks, Penkese,
Nashawinns, Perkapese,
Nashawinns nd Winnionissert,
Onka-tonka and Wepeckets.
Buzzard's Bay was discovered by the Northmen in the tenth century, and subsequently by Bartholomew Gosnold in 1602. The Northmer named it Straumford, or the Bay of Currents. and remained about its shores for several year: During the winter of 1007 a son was born to the commander of the expedition, Capt. Thorain, and named Snorri Thoranson, from whom

scended. Nearly six hundred years afterward the good ship Concord, of Dartmouth, England, Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, master, anchored in this bay which he named Gosaold's Bay. He named the group of islands after Queen Elizabeth and built a fort and dwelling on Cuttyhunk, near

Penakese, which they called an " islet of cedars. On the shore Capt. Gosnold was met by many natives, men, women and children, who gave him "furs, turties, and such like." He describes these islands as well watered and thickly wood ed, with great store of deer, and great numbers of sea-fowl and many huge ribs and bones of

The old chronicler continues : "In this island (Cuttyhunk) is a pond of fresh water, in circuit wo miles, on one side not more than thirty yards distant from the sea, in the centre whereof is a rocky islet containing an acre of ground. place of abode." The cellar of Gosnold's fort and house were traced distinctly as late as 1817. Without doubt, on this little rocky islet was erected the first human habitation built by any The Northmen probably lived in their ships

as there is no trace or record of any building erected by them. A club of New Yorkers have a fine club house on the south side of Cutivnunk, and semble there yearly to fish for sea bass. There is still extant among antiquarians:
"A Brief and True Relation of the Discovery of the North Part of Virginia, Made this Present Year 1602, by Captain Bartholomew Gosnold.

Capt. Partholomew Gilbert, and divers other Gentlemen; their Associates; by The Permission of the Honorable Knight, Sir Walter Raleigh. Anno 42 Elizabethæ Reginæ, London

Nashawn is the most interesting from associa ion of any of the group, having been the private Bowdoin of Massachusetts, who have improved its natural advantages and preserved the native deer in its pleasant woods. The stately old manion, now the country residence of John M. Forbes, is still the centre of a generous though simple hospitality, the refreshing ocean breezes, making it a comfortable and healthy summer

and No-Man's Land, form Duke's county-socalled from the Duke of York, who received a rant including Long Island from his brother Charles II. They remained under the jurisdic-tion of New York until 1691 when, with the Plymouth colony, they were annexed to Massachu

At the northwesterly point of Martha's Vine yard is a remarkably beautiful cliff of colored clay, one hundred feet in height; red. yellow. bine, black, and white, significantly called Gay

Holes, called Wood's, Robinson's, and Quick's Roles. According to Indian tradition, their tutelar deity, the giant Maushope, who broiled whales on great fires, the cinders of which are still to be seen scooped out these Holes with his own hands. He made three sufficiently deep for the passage of ships; but a crab bit his toe one day while at his work, which rexed him so that he abandoned his internal improvements a disgust.

On one of these islands, which may already be termed classic ground, Prof. Agassiz, through the generosity of Mr. Anderson, will carry out his long-wished for project of a Summer School of Natural History. Mr. Anderson has not only given the Island of Penakese, his house, furniture for these purposes, but has added \$50,000 for a permanent fund. Professors of ability are already secured free of charge for the first season, and students of colleges, academies, and normal and scientific schools will be instructed on special subjects. The habits of all sorts of living and extinct animals and fishes will be inquired into, drawings and paintings of fishes and sarine plants will be made, and, in short, these pupils will receive such training as only the greatest of living naturalists can give them.

Stokes's Life in the Tombs Still Hopeful and

Cheerful.
When a Sus reporter entered the Tombs vard vesterday noon he met Edward S. Stokes, who was walking at his leisure in the warm sunlight. Stokes was attired, as usual, in neat and becoming clothing, wear ing a soft felt hat and smoking a fragrant Havana. It has right hand was a delicate cane, and ever and anon he struck the prison walls with it, seemingly lost in thought. The reporter bade him good morning, and wa agnt. The reporter base nim geometric the re-nurs greeted by the prisoner. In answer to the re-tter's questions, Stokes said that the next big move the requirement before porter's questions, Stokes said that the next big move to be made in his case would be the arguinent before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on the 22d inst., for a new trial. He thought the trial would be granteel. In speaking of the bilt of exceptions he said that the fact of some of the jurors seeking evidence against him while outside the court room must have some weight in his favor. One of the prison officials said that his favor. One of the prison officials said that his favor. One of the prison officials said that his favor. One of the prison officials said that his favor. One of the prison officials said that one side progress was voluntary. Well, "replied Stokes, quickly," what has that to do with it. Of course, the exception on that point is sound." It said he was condient that he would yet appear all right before the world. Then he rattled of on other subjects, tickled an affectionate poodle in the ribs, and started off again on brisk walk.

The Lawyer who is Dying to the Tomba James C. King, indicted for the killing of 'Neil in Pine street, is still seriously lit. When it can be done without endangering his life, he is to be sent to the prison hospital on Blackwill's Island. He has but few visitors. For some time after his improvement few visitors. For some time after his imprisonment he subsisted on prison fare. Now he is tenderly cared for by Dr. Nealis, Warden Johnson, and others.

The President of the French Assembly Re-VERSAILLES, April 2.-M. Grevy, in conse

quence of the extraordinary scene of yesterday, did not attend to-day's session of the National Assembly, and in his absence his resignation of the Presidency of that body was presented and read. The Assembly at once re-elected M. Grevy by A. vote of 369 against 281. It is believed that he wiltrefuse to again accept the position.

Hugh Maxwell's Puneral.

Hugh Maxwell's funeral yesterday drew a large muititude to the First Presbyterian Church at Fifth avenue and Twelfth street. The Rev. Dr. Paxton, seleted by the Rev. Dr. Adams, officiated. Mosers James Lennox, Moses Taylor, Charles O'Conor, ex-Judge Ishoeffer, Judge Woodruff, Judge Charles P. Daly Richard Irvin, and Thurlow Weed were the pall nearers. The body win he in the church until this morning. Then

Richard Irvin, and Thurbow Weed were the pail nearers. The nonly win he is the coherch until the morning. Then it is to be taken to Nyack.

Mr. Maxwell was born in Scotland in 1787, and arrived in this city when but four years of age. He grasuated at Columnia College. His first public position was that of Assistant Judge Advocate-deneral in the United States Army in 1814. In 1819 he was elected District Attorney for this county, was again chosen under the new Constitution in 1823, and was successively reelected until 1829. In 1839 Fresident Taylor appointed him Collector of the Fort. He had this position through the administrations of Fresidents layers and Fhimore, near Nyers and is will steel during the summ or on his farm near Nyers and in will steel the discussing the summ or on his farm near Nyers and in will steel the discussing the summ or on his farm near Nyers and in will steel the discussing the summ or on his farm near Nyers and in will steel the discussion of the New York and the New York Parket.

WASHINGTON, April 2. The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during March were as follows: On account of civil and intscellancous \$1.00.000. Account of civil and intscellancous \$1.00.000. \$1.00.000. Account of civil and intscellancous \$1.00.000. \$2.00.000. \$1.000. Interior, Pensions and Indians, \$2.00.000. \$1.000. \$1.000. This does not include payments under on account of interiors transfer of the public debt.

A Railroad Sold for \$109,000. KNOXVILLE, April 2.-The Knoxville and harlesten italiroad, one of the delinquent ratiro the State, was offered for sale to-day and bought in by the State of Tennessee for \$100,000, there being no other bidder.

The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank in the ballding offers many advantages to depositors.—

ERIE INVESTMENTS IN LAW. THE FACTS AS EXPLAINED BY THE

HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN. How it Happened that Certain Hotel Bills were Entered under the Head of Legal Expenses. The Forgery of a Voucher.

The Eric Investigating Committee reumed their inquiry yesterday. After assembling gentleman entered the room, and addressing Mr. Babcock, the Chairman, said : " My name is Sherwood-Henry Sherwood. I saw my name in the papers, and thought that perhaps you would like to examine me." "Yes, we would," replied Mr. Babcock. "We

have been looking for you. We heard that you were in North Carolina." "Yes, I was there," said Mr. Sherwood, "I returned last night. Thinking you might want

to see me, I have just dropped in. "I am glad to see you," said Mr. Babcock.

We will examine you now." Mr. Sherwood seemed surprised at this readlness of the committee, and tried to have his exmination postponed. But the committee insisted upon examining him at once, and he was worn. He said he was a director in the Erie Railway Company. He was elected in 1871, in the place of Wm. M. Tweed, and remained in the board until July, 18.2. In 1872 there was opposition on the part of the Board of Directors to
the ropeal of the Classification act. A great
cany men went to Albany to work against the
boil. He went there himself. He placed petitions in the hands of every member of the Assembly and every Senator from the southern tier
of counties. He appeared before the Senate
Committee on Railroads and employed counsel
to appear. He retained as counsel Henry R.
Selden, David Ramsey, Horace Bemis, and William E. Bonham. These gentlemen made arguments before the committee. He also retained
Charles E. Baker of Ponn Yan. He clid not retain Mr. Abram Van Vechten. He saw him, and
might have conversed with him about these
bills. He knew Mr. A. D. Barber. He did not
know that either Barber or Van Vechten had
ever received any money from the Eric Company
or from Mr. Gould. He paid money to the counsel and paid several hotelbills. He also paid the
hotel bills of several gentlemen who visited Albany from towns on the line of the Eric road to
protest against the bill. He received two amounts
of \$5,000 and \$5,431.58, which were used to pay
the legal expenses. He never rendered any account of what the \$5,000 was used for. It was
expended for legal services and expenses. He
made no memorandom of these expenditures,
but his check book would show what some of
the money was used for.

The witness was asked to explain the expenditures which appear on the voucher for \$5,481.58,
which was put in evidence on Monday. He said
they were all legitimate legal expenses. He did
not receive any money at the time of the change
in the directory. He was opposed to the change,
as he thought the Gould and Fisk administration the best for the stockholders?" asked Mr.
Stickney.

"We didn't care for them," replied Mr. Sherwood. "We knew we had a conet sition on the part of the Board of Directors to the repeal of the Classification act. A great

Stickney.
"We didn't care for them," replied Mr. Sher-wood.
"We knew we had a good railroad, and that it suited the people who lived on the line

THE HON, SAMCEL J. THEDEN'S DENIAL.

Just as Mr. Sherwood stepped from the witness stand the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden entered the room and asked to be sworn. His request having been granted, Mr. Tilden said that he had noticed in the newspapers that \$20,000 in two sums of \$10,000 each was paid him by the Eric Company in January and February, 1869. If, said he, the books contained any such representation they had been faisified. He did receive \$10,000 in February, 1869, for services as counsel and arbiter in the Executive Committee of the Cleveland and Fittsburgh Company. He had nover received any other sum from the Eric office. He had examined the cash books and found that the payment to which he had referred was the only one entered therein. This payment of \$10,000 was the subject of a discussion before the Judiciary Committee when investigating the case of Judge Barnard.

Mr. Antes interrupted the witness, saying that he had never seen any voucher with Mr. Tilden's name on it. He was positive that no such voucher was recorded bet \$2 een 1829 and August, 1871.

Mr. Tilden resumed—He said the \$10,000 paid THE HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN'S DENIAL

Whicher was recorded bet seen 1809 and August, 1871.

Mr. Tilden resumed—He said the \$10,000 paid him was by a check. Mr. Gould had testified before the Judiciary Committee that he had retained the witness, but that he had rendered no services. Mr. George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, had afterward appeared before that committee and explained the transactions. Mr. Cass said that the money had been paid to the witness for services as counsel and arbiter for the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Raliroad Company, and constructively for the Eric Company, as they held a large amount of its stock. The witness served as seconsel to the first named company for a a large amount of its stock. The witness served as counsel to the first named company for a year, and as arbiter for an executive committee composed of Mr. McCullough, Mr. Cass, and Mr. Gould, the President of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Eric Railway companies. This executive committee was formed to settle some compileations then existing between those three companies. It was agreed between the companies that the witness should be paid by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company \$6.00, and by the Eric \$10.00. The first amount he had never received. The Eric Company sent him a

CHECK FOR \$10,000

without waiting for him to render a bill. He had never received any other sum from the Erie Company. He had been offered the position of counsel to the company by Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis and by Messrs. Gould and Fisk, but had declined both offers. This story about the \$20,000 was the old story repeated. It had had a year to wait and had doubled in money.

Mr. Stickney said that in his testimeny before the Judiciary Committee Mr. Jay Gould did not pretend that more than one amount of \$10,000 had been paid to Mr. Tilden.

Mr. Watson said that there was but one entry on the cash books of the company, and that was the \$10,000 which Mr. Tilden admitted he had received. CHECK FOR \$10,000

Mr. William M. Williamson testified that he Mr. William M. Williamson testified that he was a bookkeeper in the Erie office in 1850. He was shown the book containing the payments for legal services which was put in evidence on Tuesday. He said that the entries were in his handwriting. They were made from vouchers when they were roturned from the Treasurer's office to Mr. Morosini, the Auditor. They were made up every month and at the Auditor's request. They appeared on the ledger only in a condensed form. The book was accessible to the Auditor and himself, and to no one else. The vouchers were kept in the safe. The Auditor the Auditor and himself, and to no one else. The vouchers were kept in the safe. The Auditor had charge of them. Some of the entries might have been made from memoranda. The book was kept for private reference. The entries of payments to Mr. Tilden must have been based upon vouchers or memoranda. He had seen vouchers signed by Gould for others. In those cases he entered them by the name endorsed on the back of them. If a voucher had been presented signed by Mr. Gould, but with Mr. Tilden's name endorsed on it, he would have entered it as having been paid to Mr. Tilden.

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION. Another Split in the Republican Ranke.

PROVIDENCE, April 2.- This is election day. It is not a question of Republican or Democratic ascendency, but whether the State House will be built in the West Burying Ground. t seems that the east and west side fend has ome to a crisis. When the city convention for he nomination of Assemblymen met on Monlay, the west cide evinced an intention to carry things with a high hand, and the east side delegates withdrew. An east side Republican ticket and a wost side Republican ticket are presented for the suffazes of the people. The west siders have also carried the day in the Common Council, and it does seem that they will sweep every vestige of city or State Government from the cast of Providence river. Mr. Edward Carrington Ames, son of the late Chief Justice Ames, and the leading opponent in the Assembly of the Bate House scheme, has, the west siders trumphantly amongs. "Connect the setzers the State House scheme, has, the west siders trumphantly annonnee, "cramped his mind, and is so the cemetery ticket. The conunctorn is how did Edward Carrington Ames, of ancient, and therefore obstinate, Rhode Island lineage, come to change his mind? The east siders placed their trust on the representatives from the country, and hope that the horny-handed farmers and the busy manufacturers of the Biackstone will not be willing to pay out hundreds of thousands of dollars to aid a west side real estate speculation. And will Newport, the fair city by the sea, once the rival of New York, be willing to yield her only remaining vestige of state supremacy? The representatives elected to day will reply.

What Good Pennsylvanians Say of The Sun. To persons wishing a good, live daily THE NEW YORK SUN is everything that could be desired. In politics it is independent; but it never fails to rebuke wrong wherever it is to be found.

o day will reply.

The Terms of the New School Board. The new School Commissioners drew lots in the Mayor's office yesterday, with the following result: bert Hoe, James W Farr, William Dowd, R. Rearsdice, Albert Klamrath, Eugene Kelt, and A. J. Mathewson, 1974; H. P. West, R. A. Withaus, David Wetmore, 1974; H. P. West, R. A. Withaus, David Wetmore, Jacob D. Vermilve, J. Crooby Brown, Win H. Nison, and James Cushing, Jr., 1875; and Joseph Seilgman, Albon P. Man, Samuel P. Patterson, R. W. Townsend, and Ed. O. Jonkins, 1976. The warrants were falled out and signed by Mayor Havemeyer at the close of the drawing.

How they Earn their Increased Salaries. Washington, April 2.—There are only three members of the Cabinet in Washington, namely, Secretaries Robeson and Richardson and Attorney-General Williams. Secretary Belkinspile on a four of inspection West, Secretary Fish is at his residence in New York on private business. Mr. Creswoll is on a pleasure trip south, and Mr. Delamo is at his residence in Obio. THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Job Stevenson on the Interior History of the Investigation.

The Cincinnati Commercial publishes : ong article, probably from the pen of the Hon. Job Stevenson, M. C., in regard to the investigaon of the Credit Mobilier swindle. The Poland committee and the House ignored the fact that all the Congressmen implicated.

with the affair, and in most cases swore to their lies. The committee dodged behind its instructions, which were to investigate and report to the House whether any members of Congress had been bribed by Oakes Ames or any other person or corporation. In such a case it is mere folly to adhere too closely to a legal standard, wholly ignoring the real issue, for fear of wounding the "leviathans of the great deep of politics."

Those implicated proposed to clear themselves by having Blaine move an investigation before any one not implicated and desiring a thorough nvestigation by a capable committee could do He ordered his own trial, and through Cox selected his own jury. This scheme was probably concocted by a conference of the guilty parties, who were fortunate in having among them the Speaker, James G. Blaine, a man of great, bullying boldness, powerful to a degree that few unacquainted with Congressional proceedngs have any idea of, and utterly unscrupulous This advantage rendered the scamps safe, despite all the efforts of the opposition.

spite all the efforts of the opposition,

A NICE COMMITTEE.

The accused agreed among themselves to go before this inefficient committee, and clear themselves by lying in unison and according to a prearranged programme. There was not a good criminal lawyer on the committee. Judge Poland's experience was confined to twenty years' service on the Supreme bench of Vermont. Judge Niblack once presided over a circuit court in the wilds of southwestern Indiana, but has been for many years in Congress. Judge M trick is a country lawyer from the interior of Maryland. McCray of Iowa could only be accused of being a criminal lawyer on the ground that he should have the benefit of the ground that he should have the benefit of the doubt. But he had Wilson and Alison to protect, and he was not lukewarm in their behalf. Banks, says Mr. Stevenson, has been an officeholder ever since he became of age.

There may be honor among high-toned thieves, but a Congressional thief is hardly true to his pals. Hecause Ames made it easy for them by not telling the whole truth, the conspirators thought he was willing to bear all the odium that they might be whitewashed. Accordingly they defamed him without stint, thinking that the blacker he was painted the whiter they would appear by contrast. The old man was at first surprised, then indignant, and at last retalizated by telling the who'e truth, though he was never pressed by the committee.

WHY BLAINE HAD NO STOCK.

Biaine swore that some of the stock was offered him, but after consideration he declined to accept it. Ames corroborated his testimony before the committee, and no more questions were asked him on that point. He afterward asked a Republican member of the House, with a significant chuckle. "Isn't it strange they did not ask why Blaine did not accept the stock? If they had I should have answered by giving the reason as Blaine gave it. Blaine said that I had not offered him enough. That if he couldn't get more, he wouldn't have any of the d—d stuff. Those were his precise words, and so I should have told them if they had asked me."

The committee was told of this by various parties, but steadily declined to ask the question. So Blaine escaped scot free, the committee reporting "no evidence against him."

To sit with closed doors was a part of the artful job, but public sentiment compelled a change in that part of the programme. After that they were compelled to make some show of getting at the truth, though they still talked about not yielding to the clamor of a brutal mob. In the meantime Speaker Blaine builled and blustered about just as a man would not do who was consclous of his own innocence. For days he trembled on the verge of discovery, but to show his dauntlessness, swung himself recklessly about with assumed nonchalance. After a day had been appointed to discuss the report of the committee he busied himself to frustrate the action that it recommended, as well as any action opposed to whitewashing. Between the time that the report was submitted and the time set for action on it he passed hours in close confab with John Barclay, Journal Clerk of the House, and the most accomplished parliamentarian in the United States, posting himself on all the tricks known to parliamentary law to shield those implicated. Very few people supposed that Blaine would occupy the chair during action on the report, but nearly everybody was deceived in the man. He did not propose to let the bribe takers be punished. WHY BLAINE HAD NO STOCK.

He also labored most zealously for hours at a time among the members of the House to create a feeling in favor of whitewashing. His pleas were well calculated to deceive. "Here," he said in affected indignation, "are two men singled out to bear the sins of all. Now is it fair that Brooks and Ames should be punished for offences committed by the whole school? Of course it is not right or just. Let us have a new departure. Let us go to work and reject the whole recommendation of the committee. If TEARS OF INNOCENCE. they are so unjust as to ask that only two shall suffer, let us thwart such ill-advised recommendation by refusing to punish anybody." These are only in part his precise words. After the truth came out the implicated parties were all distinguished, like Job Trotter, fonthe/readiness with which they could turn on the water and gain sympathy by showers of tears. They all cried but Bingham, who swore, and Sgofield who was prevented by some constitutional infirmity. Henry Wilson would fairly choke with great tears that welled up from his soul, Dawes highbered, Garfield cried like a child, and Colfax wept like a watering pot. The latter turned on the main when he testified before the committee. His voice would faiter and fail him in the most natural manner. And even when he came there with those prepared, because of their love for him, to swear him clear, he suffused in tears. No doubt he cried, too, in those frequent interviews with Oakes Ames when he besought the American shovel-maker and bribe-distributor to save him tyen at the risk of perjury. By the way, when shovel-maker and bribe-distributor to save him oven at the risk of perjury. By the way, when schuyler wanted money for campaign expenses, he sadly but firmly demanded of his poor old step-father, a clerk of the House, "Pay me that thou owest me," while, at the same time, he said to Oakes Ames, the midionaire, "You are in trouble financially. Don't let the small sum of \$500 that you owe me trouble you in the least." He pushed the poor clerk, who was his step-father, for \$500, but he was merciful to the midionaire, who owed him a sum that was to Ames the veriest trifle imaginable.

WHY THEY FAVORED GARFIELD.

WHY THEY FAVORED GARFIELD.

Ames the veriest trifle imaginable.

WHY THEY FAVORED GARFIELD.

A large proportion of the independent press treated Garfield with distinguished consideration, though it denounced all the rest of the new. Even bonn Platt, that most billous of all Congressional critics, found his liver in excellent working order when he looked on Garfield and beheld him that he was good. The evidence which, in Platt's eyes, was sufficient to dann Kelley and Dawes, was by no means enough to convict Garfield. Why was this? A thrifty firm, Cowles & Brega, have had for some time past a contract with the Government to apply a process, which they own, to the preserving of army ciothing, cloth, &c., from moth. The process does not preserve cloth from moth. It never did. Some two or three years ago Congress associating year \$150,000. Although the process is a fabure the Quartermaster-General and the Secretary of War have steadily endorsed it and its appropriations. This last year the firm asked an appropriation in the Army bill of \$300,000 for the use of their process during the coming year. They went before Garfiel's committee. Down Platt, says Stevenson, to a scient year some of the firm of Cowles & Brega. This year some of the lacts in regard to the worthlessness of the process having come to the knowledge of members of Congress, Cowles and Brega were compelled to appear and show cause why the appropriation should be made. Platt was on hand, but quietly and modestly, making no speech nor argument, but pulling such strings as he could by mis hands on unosteniations, sked, they gave \$200,000. LAYING ON THE LASH.

After Ames and Brooks had been censured the party lash was applied unspartingly to save the other implicated members, and the vote on kelteys case showed a solid and compact Republican column. Is it possible that any of this pressure came from the White House? Not long before Grant said to a Republican member that he "could not but regret deeply that committees were stiting at the other end of the avenue engaged solely in backening good men's characters." All the implicated members except Scoffeld voted to acquit Kelley, while before the recess none of them dared to vote upon the resolutions affecting Ames and Brooks. Pernance Wood's resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report whether Colfax should be impeached was defeated by the votes of the same men, his infamous partners.

Mr. Stevenson tried to introduce a resolution providing for a commission to sit after Congress had adjourned to ascertain whether, in the building of certain railroads that had received assistance from the Government, the Government and the stockholders had not been swindled by construction companies modeled after the Credit Mobiler. This troubled Hiaine greatly, and he went about the House carnestly working against any such legislation. He worked as a man having a personal interest in the matter at issue would work. Why should Speaker Blaine object to such investigations? Did he fear them—because he had neglected to have done, or because he had done the things he ought to to have done, or because he had done the things he ought not to have done.

THE BILL POSTER'S CRIME.

A VERDICT AGREED UPON IN LESS THAN THREE HOURS.

Michael Nixon Declared Guilty of Murder in the First First Degree, Despite the Witnesses who Swore that He Shot Charles H. Pfelfer in Self-Defects.

The trial of Michael Nixon in the Over and Terminer yesterday presented a new feature in homicide cases. The wife of the prisoner was. as usual, promptly in her seat, with her thre-children of tender years. The prosecution ap parently did not relish this silent appeal to the sympathies of the jurors, and they therefore in roduced Mrs. Pfeifer, the widow of the victim.

sympathies of the jurious, and they therefore introduced Mrs. Pfeifer, the widow of the victim, with four nicely dressed and bright-looking children, as an offset.

Wm. Kress. a bright lad, of 153 East Pourth street, who works at 19 Bowery, testified that he left his work-place about 60 clock, and on his way home vitnessed a part of the tragedy. He saw a mrn lying in the street and a loose horse. He took hold of the horse and held him until a policeman relieved him. He saw a whiffletree handing on the hames on the horse, and was positive that he saw a man take the whiffletree off and put it into a wazon. Through a long and exhaustive cross-examination the boy Kress maintained his consistency, sticking to his simple story with a rare intelligence, under the fire of imposing counsel's searching questionings.

Charles Turic specther lad, deposed that he was an employee of Mr. Lindemann, of H East Broadway, and recognized the prisoner as a mar who had been employed as a bill poster by Mr. Lindemann. He saw Nixon enter the saloen kept by their common employer on the night of the homicide, entering by the East Broadway doer, and going out by the Catharine street door.

Patrick Brady, the principal witness examined.

door.
Pattick Brady, the principal witness examined
on "uesday, having been recalled, was positive
that when he first saw the gray horse off which
Prefer felt.

Pteifer fell,

THE WHIFFLETREE

was on the horse, hooked either on the hames of
on the shoulder of the horse in some other

was on the horse, hooked either on the hames or on the shoulder of the horse in some other way.

Dr. Joseph Cushman, attached to the Park Hospital, described the wound received by Pfeirer as revealed by him in a post-mortem examination. He said that the cause of death was the wound.

With this testimony the District Attorney closed. The counsel for the prisoner opened in a brief speech. The defence then developed by witnesses an unexpected strength. Mr. Henry Eckford, gardener, of 170 Seventh avenue, Newark, N. J., testified that on the evening of the homicide, he was in New York returning from seeing a friend off to Boston, and walked down the Bowery to Chatham square with a friend named Cummings, who has since gone to Canada. He saw from the sidewalk a man in a wagon in an altercation with a man on a white or gray horse. He heard the driver say to the horseman, "Get out of the way." The horseman faced his horse around and struck two or three times at the driver, with something resembling the whilletrees exhibited in court. The wagon driver was at the time

and endeavoring to escape the blows almed at

and endeavoring to escape the blows almed at him.

William Henry Johnson, colored, afforded the spectators amusement for half an hour by his naive responses to questions. He repeatedly deposed that he saw Pfeifer striking at Nixon with a whiffletree. There was no other impertant fact in his testimony.

The prisoner, sworn in his own behalf, said:
I am a bill poster. On the day of the shooting I was employed in porting bills at the Grano Opera House at elsewhere, and had the wagon of my employer. Mr. Lindemann, for this purpose. Coming down town I found a man in my way, and hollered to him to give me the track. There was a car coming after me, and a big pile of snow on eyel side, so I couldn't turn out. He went on a little further and then turned his horse across my track. I saked him what he was going to do, and he answered, "I'll show you," calling me names that I can't now state. He strick at me with a whiffetree, bitting my watch and pulling it out and scratching my side. I got out of the seat and into the back part of the wagon. He turned his horse and came up by the liceyed.

MY LIFE WAS IN DANGER.

lieved My LIFE WAS IN DANGER.

I got-out my pistol, but I couldn't say that I builed the trigger, but the shot went off. I was very much acated, I didn't know that I had Ribed here. I am married, have three children, and an thirty-three years old. The little girls seven.

Cross-axamined—I held the pistol in my right hand, and got it from my pantaloous packet. Pfeifer's face was toward me, and the whiffitree was just coming down on my head when I fred. I keep a little store a liquor shop-where I live. I never kept a house of profittion. I was once arresion and put in the pendentiary for bill posting, that was called maleicus mischief.

with the testimony of the prisoner the de-fence closed. His counsel summed up, insist-ing that a plea of self-defence had been fully sustained. District Attorney Phelps closed the argument, and Judge Brady charged the jury until 5:49 P. M., fully stating the law concerning self-defence in murder cases, and briefly con-

With the testimony of the prisoner the de-

MUMDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

At fifteen minutes past 8 the jury sent word of the court from that they had agreed; and thortly afterward they entered. In response to the usual question, Mr. Simon Goldenberg, the orman, answered:

"Guilty of murder in the first degree."

A polling of the jury did not change the result.

A polling of the jury did not change the result.

The prisoner heard the verdict impassively, and seemed less effected than the jurors. District Attorney Phelps moved for sentence. Counsel for the prisoner asked for a delay Judge Brady assented, and postponed the judgment until 10:30 this morning.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S SANITT.

Gov. Dix. the Credit Foncier Directors, John J. Cisco. Commissioner Isaac Bell. and Other Men of Influence Subpanaed before Chief Justice Daly.

The elephant arose from his bed of straw t an unusually early hour yesterday morning. shook himself, and drew his gaudy blankets around him. Then he awaited the arrival of THE SUN, which told him of the terrible disaster

The Sun, which told him of the terrible disaster off Halifax. "Just as I predicted on the 2d of last November," said he to Keeper Kilrov. "Then I said that within six months a great ocean steamer would be lost, and that over five hundred persons would be drowned. Now you you see I was right."

When Stokes stepped over to the elephant's cell to bid him good morning he was greeted with "Well. I wonder whether they will recognize a prophet in his own country before sending him from the Tombs to an asylum?" The prisoner of state said that his wife saided in the Atlantic on her last trip to Liverpool. On the lith of March she wrote to him from on board that steamer off Queenstown, saying that the passaze had been a most disagreeable one, and that the vessel was utterly unseaworthy. She severely consured the Waite Star line for semipassage had been a most disagreeable one, and that the vessel was utterly unseaworthy. She severely censured the White Star line for sending out a steamer so manifestly unit nor service. Mr. Train said that the company should be indicted for murder on the high seas.

Later in the day Keeper Kilroy handed to the elephant a letter, as follows:

LAW OFFICE OF BELL, BARTLETT & WILSON, NEW YORK, April 2, 1872 Dear Geo. Francis Train. I have received the following notice from the Darmet CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, P. DISTRICT ATTOUNES SUFFICE.

ple ys. G. F. Train-Indictment for pub Clark Bell, Esq., Cransel, &c.

DEAR SIR: Please take notice that the investment of the property of the control of the control

s to the samity of the above named according will have laced before United distinct Daily and a pure of the set, April 8, 18%, and the new Court House.

Yours, very funy, 1,18%, District Attorney, 1,18%, K. Priklars, District Attorney, 1,5%, K. Priklars, District Attorney, 1,5%, 1, NEW YORK, April 1 ISS. I small subject and the physicians, Drs Marcy and whater so a of the Creat Fourier people, presently town Dist, John J. Cheo, and Kountz, Inc. Lauph C. Parsons, Warden Johnson, Commissioner aux Ech. Icen. Housel, James Hawell, the Italian commission, and others. I hope your health is account. Traff, dec.

"How is that?" said the elephant, who look

s a poor cifizen can have in what courts of Justice. Look out for bri-ceper Daiy was suddenly over-pre-ily pailor. He was norne to the deavered up to Dr. Nearls, the To an. Keeper Daiy had previously an. Wasdan Jonnson to expert c elepaant told the reporter that he lived a letter from San Francisco in

I tell you that another haby out given my name?" The reporter negative. "Well, it's a fact." elephant, still laughing; "over foeen named after me within two that? Ha, ha, ha! You see how not failer. A grand work is shall succeed in convincing the; Francis Train must be their lead the Bowery Theatre, was here the offered me one-half the gross respeak in his theater the night as offered me one-half the gr speak in his theatre the n can also have the

Warden Johnson sat in his office making

warden Johnson sat in his office making out his report. Frequently he rested from his ideas and looked at the clock, accumingly counting the minutes as they passed. Then he chapped his hands together, chuckled, and fell to work again. A Deputy Sheriff of the old school, who will nessed the Warden's behavior, shrugged his shoulders and said, "I wonder wat's de matter with Johnson ter-day?" "Hain't you get ac eyes, nor no cars?" replied his companion, "and can't yer read? Why, the elephant's agoin'te is let loose,"